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ABSTRACT

The first of a series of publications designed to answer questions about higher education in Virginia, this booklet presents bar graphs showing data on who enters Virginia's public colleges and universities, what it costs them, and at what rates they progress and graduate. Data reflect what was happening in 1994 or earlier, before Virginia's public colleges and universities undertook significant restructuring efforts, and are intended to provide a baseline from which to measure change. Graphs present data by institution on: (1) average Scholastic Assessment Test score and high school grade point average for first-time freshmen; (2) acceptance rates for freshmen; (3) enrollment rate and domicile of freshmen; (4) freshmen as a percentage of total enrollment; (5) freshmen by race and gender; (6) freshmen at two-year institutions (by race, gender, and full- or part-time status); (7) entering transfer students by domicile, race, gender, and status; (9) first-time graduate students by domicile, race, gender, and status; (10) tracking the class of fall 1992 freshmen through fall 1994; (11) undergraduate costs to attend Virginia's public colleges and universities; (12) graduate costs; (13) first-professional costs; (14) average award and percentage of undergraduate students receiving financial aid; and (15) average award and percentage of graduate and first-professional students receiving financial aid. (DB)

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*Virginia Higher Education*

# Indicators

*of Institutional Mission*

# 1995

**The Virginia Plan for Higher Education**

*State Council of Higher Education for Virginia*

State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

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This is the first in a series of publications designed to give the various constituencies of higher education—students, parents, legislators, the business community, faculty and staff, and the public—the information they need to make good decisions about Virginia's colleges and universities. Each publication is designed to answer a set of questions that people have about higher education.

This one, for instance, answers questions about who enters Virginia's public colleges and universities, what it costs them, and at what rates they progress and graduate. In future publications, the State Council of Higher Education hopes to answer questions such as "What do students learn?," "What are the faculty like and what do they do?," "What is it like to be a student at a public college or university in Virginia?," "Who graduates and what happens to them?," and "What do the public institutions of higher education do for their communities?"

These publications are designed to fill a three-ring binder. Together, they will provide a comprehensive and meaningful overview of public higher education in Virginia.

*Virginia Higher Education*

# .Indicators

*of Institutional Mission*

**No. 1**
**1995**

## Who

**enters?**
**progresses?**
**pays?**

# Virginia's Public Colleges and Universities

## Who enters?

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- 1994 First -Time Freshmen Profile
- 1994 Entering Transfer Students Profile
- 1994 First-Time Graduate Students Profile

# Note on the Data

The information presented in the following charts reflects what was happening in 1994 or earlier--before Virginia's public colleges and universities undertook significant restructuring efforts. These data, however, provide a baseline from which to measure change.

In the future, the effects of restructuring efforts should be reflected in changes in the data.

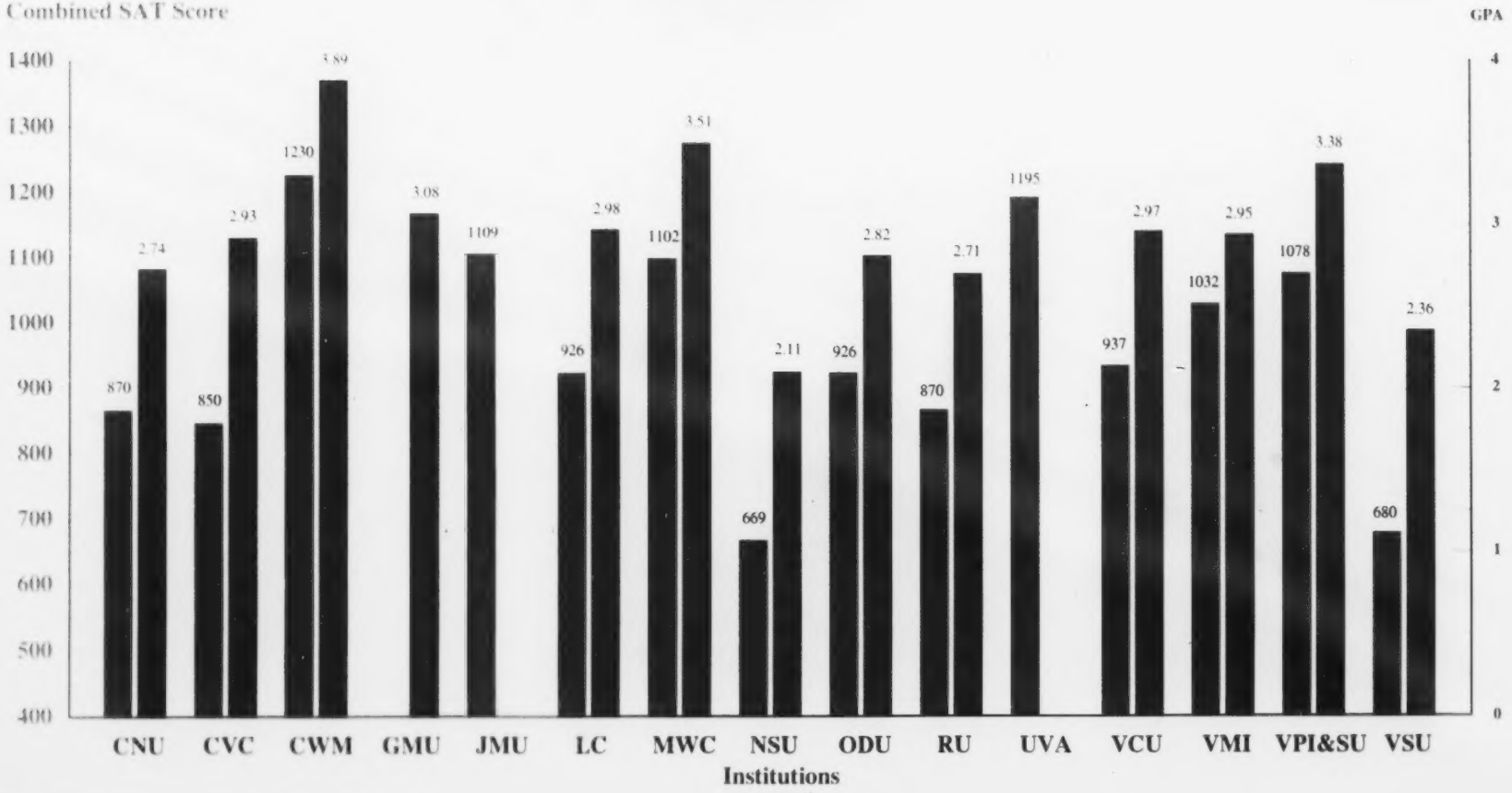
In this publication you will find information about the characteristics of undergraduate students entering the public colleges and universities in Virginia, how they progress to graduation at each institution, what it costs them, and what financial help is available to them. These pieces of information are all related. For instance, students who are well prepared for college are most likely to make steady progress towards graduation, and students who have to work to cover their college costs are less likely to complete their undergraduate degrees within the traditional four years.

That is why these are "indicators of institutional mission" rather than "indicators of institutional effectiveness." Each of the colleges and universities in Virginia accepts a different kind of student, some more at risk of dropping or stopping out than others. To judge the effectiveness of each institution in serving its students, you need to compare its record with that of an institution serving similar students.

# Who enters?

## 1994 First-Time Freshmen Profile

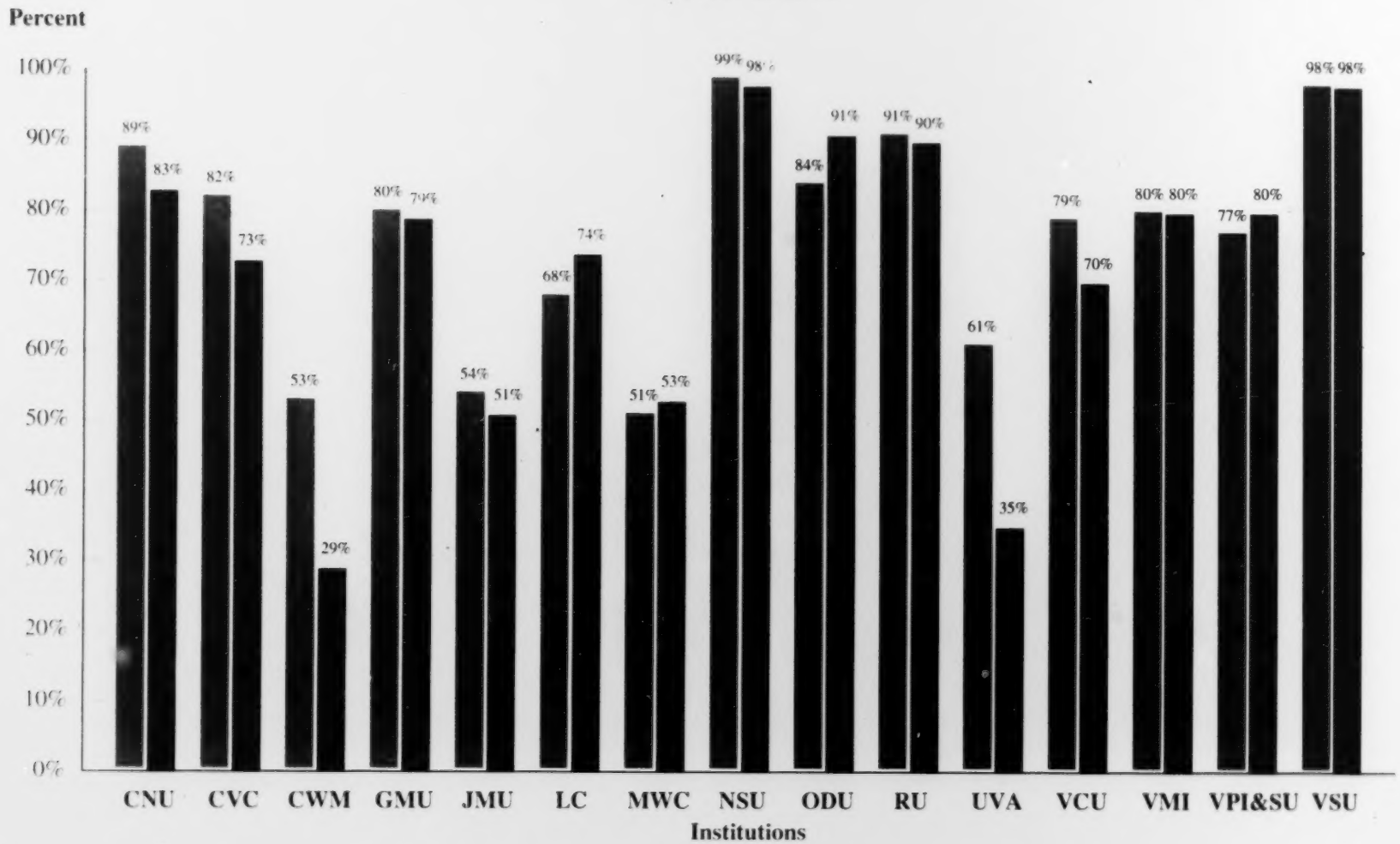
# Average SAT Score and High School GPA for First-Time Freshmen 1993-94




Institutions not reporting GPA: JMU, UVA
SAT: GMU

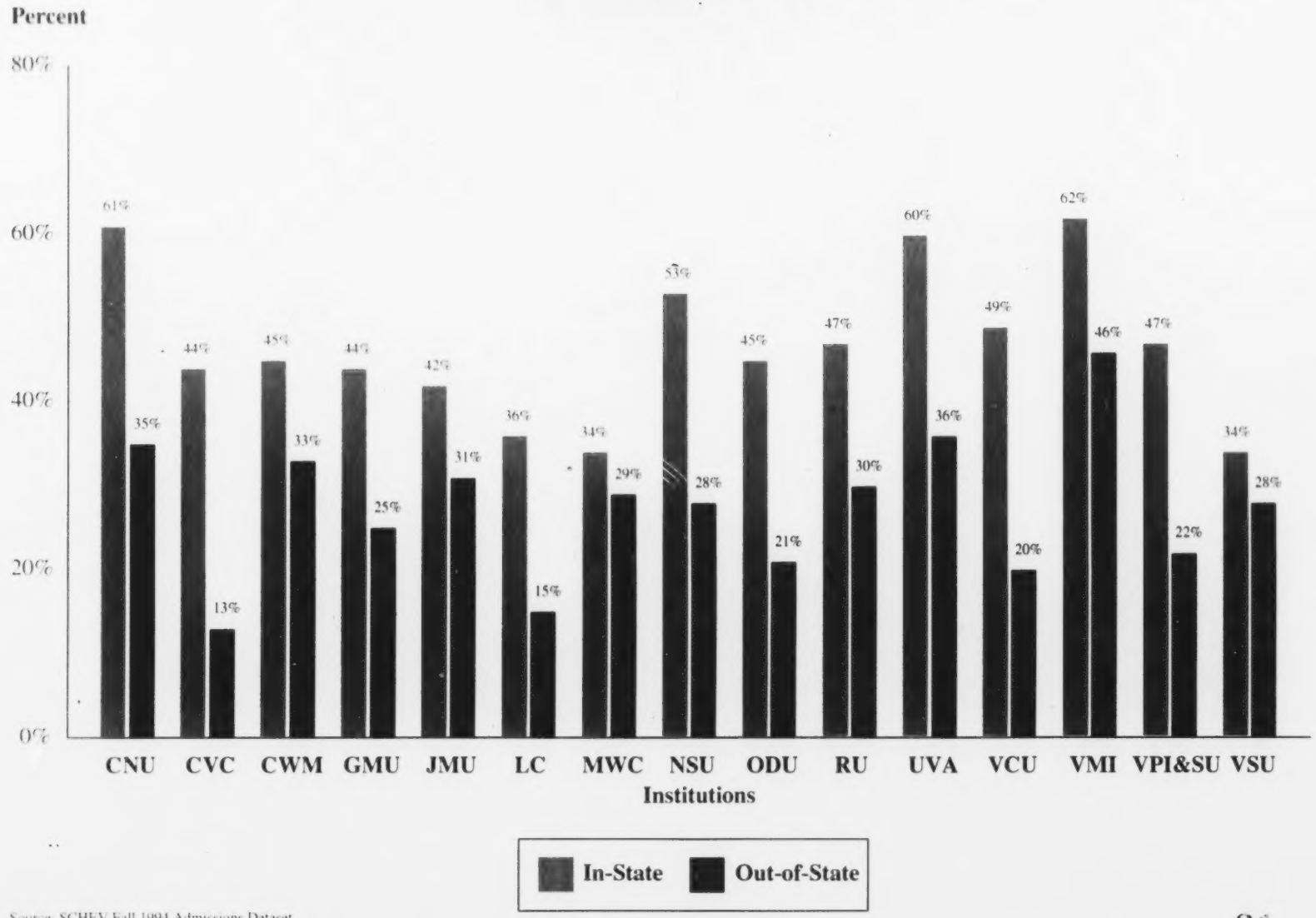
Source: SCHEV 1993-94 Part 2 Admissions File

# Acceptance Rates for First-Time Freshmen
# Fall 1994



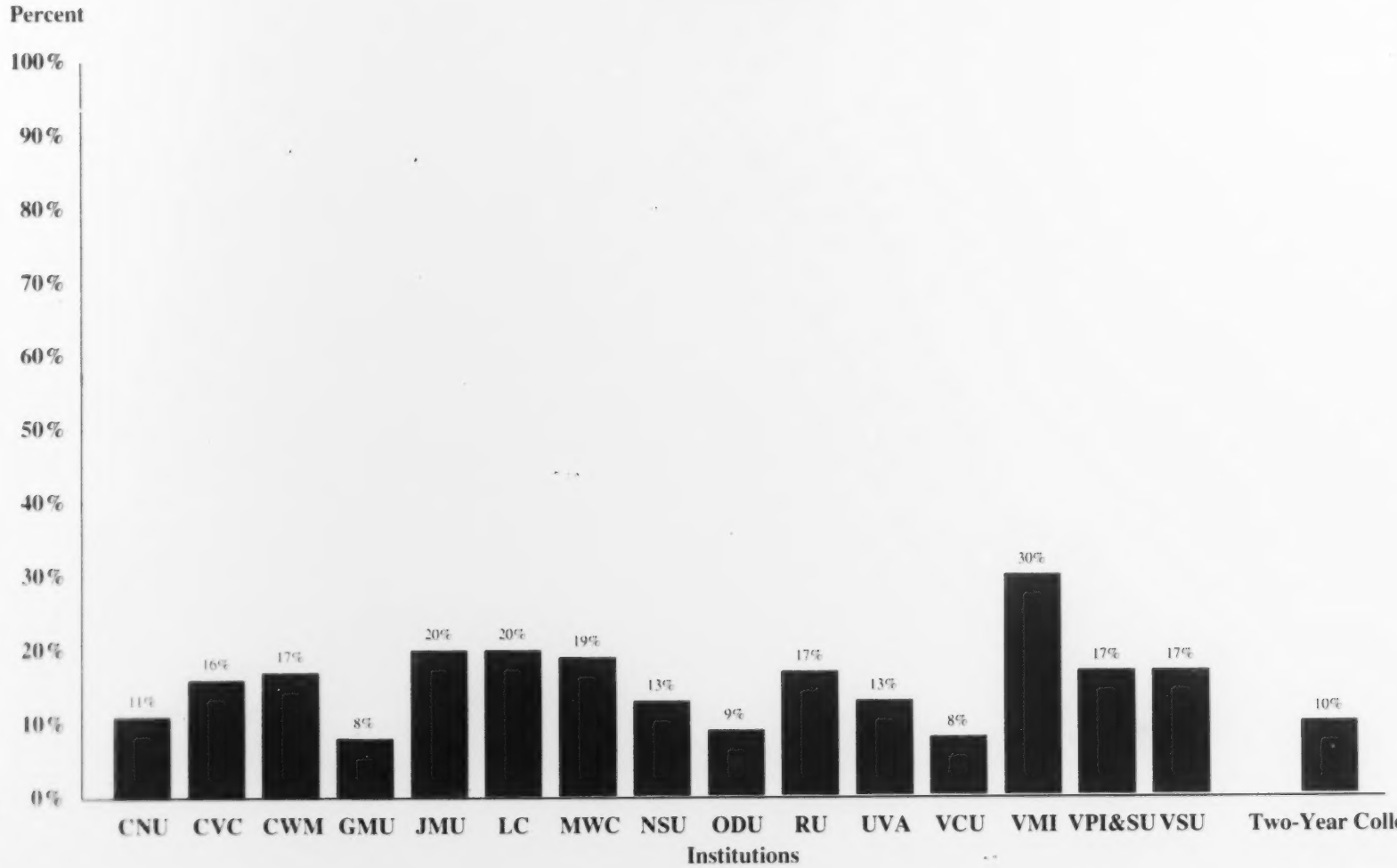

Source: SCHEV Fall 1994 Admissions Dataset

# Enrollment Rate and Domicile of First-Time Freshmen
# Fall 1994




Source: SCHEV Fall 1994 Admissions Dataset

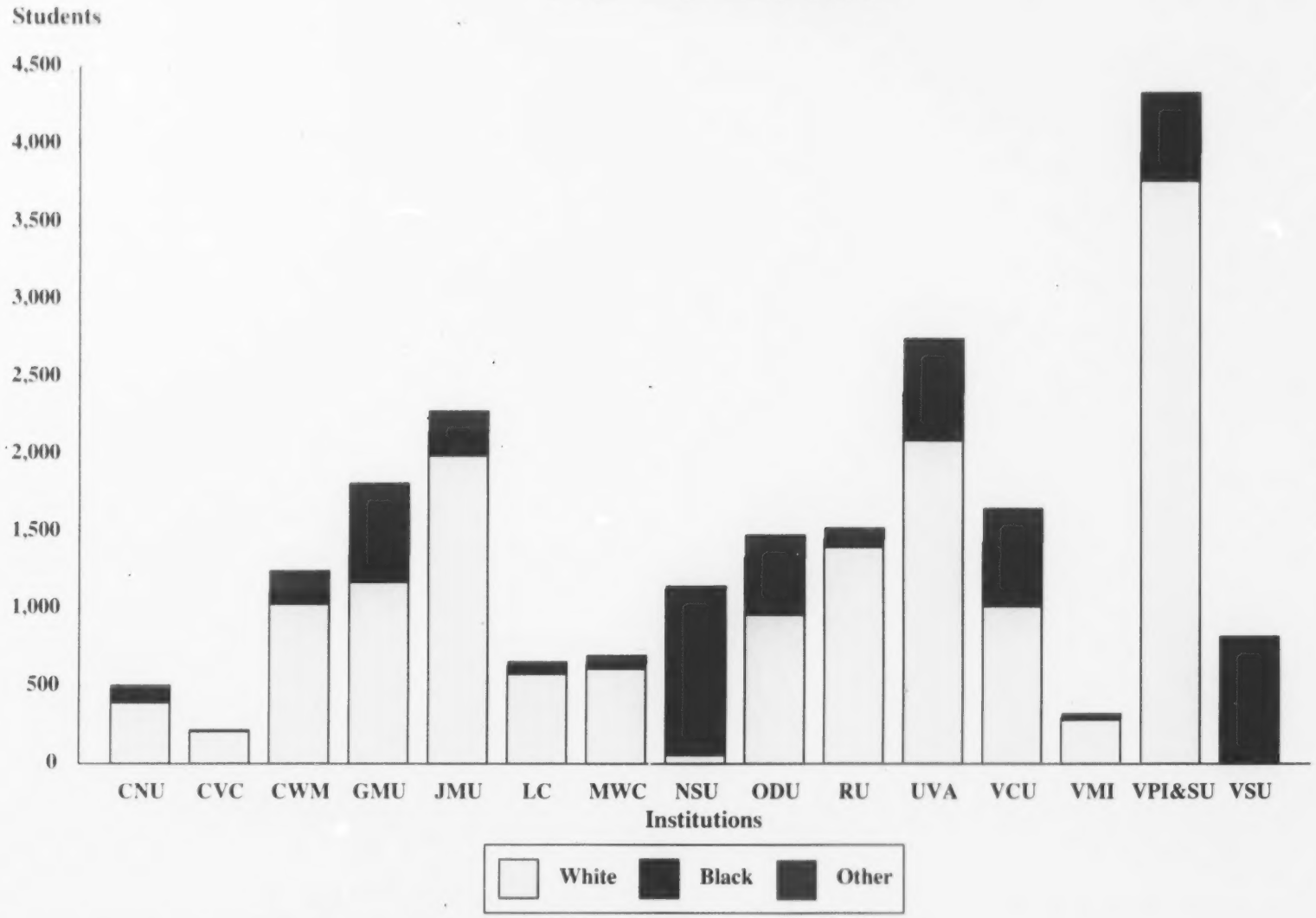
# First-Time Freshmen as a Percentage of Total Enrollment Fall 1994




Source: SCHEV Fall 1994 Admissions File

# 1994 First-Time Freshmen by Race

## Four-Year Institutions

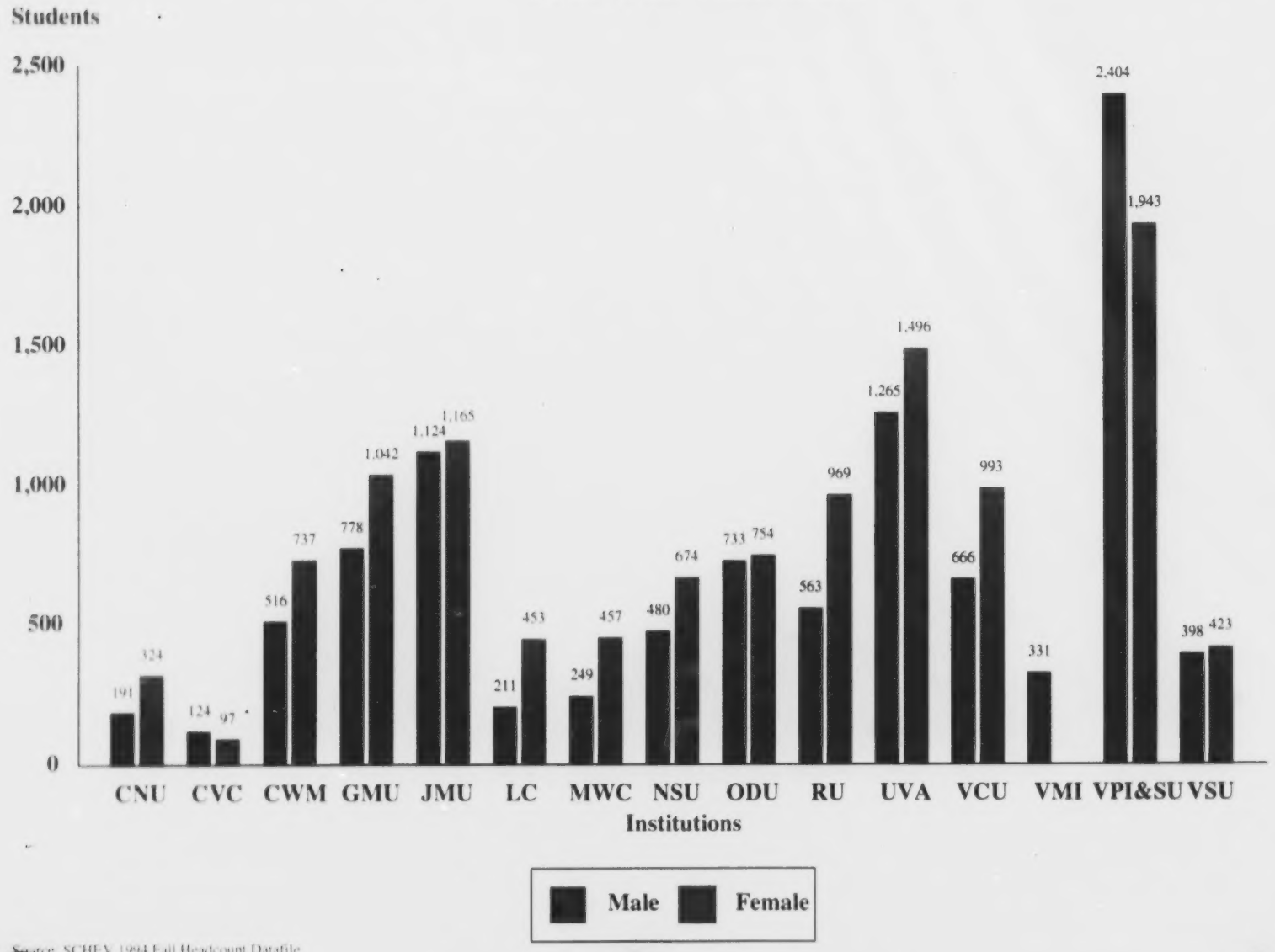



**Other includes American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic**

Source: 1994 Fall SCHEV Headcount Datafile

# 1994 First-Time Freshmen by Gender

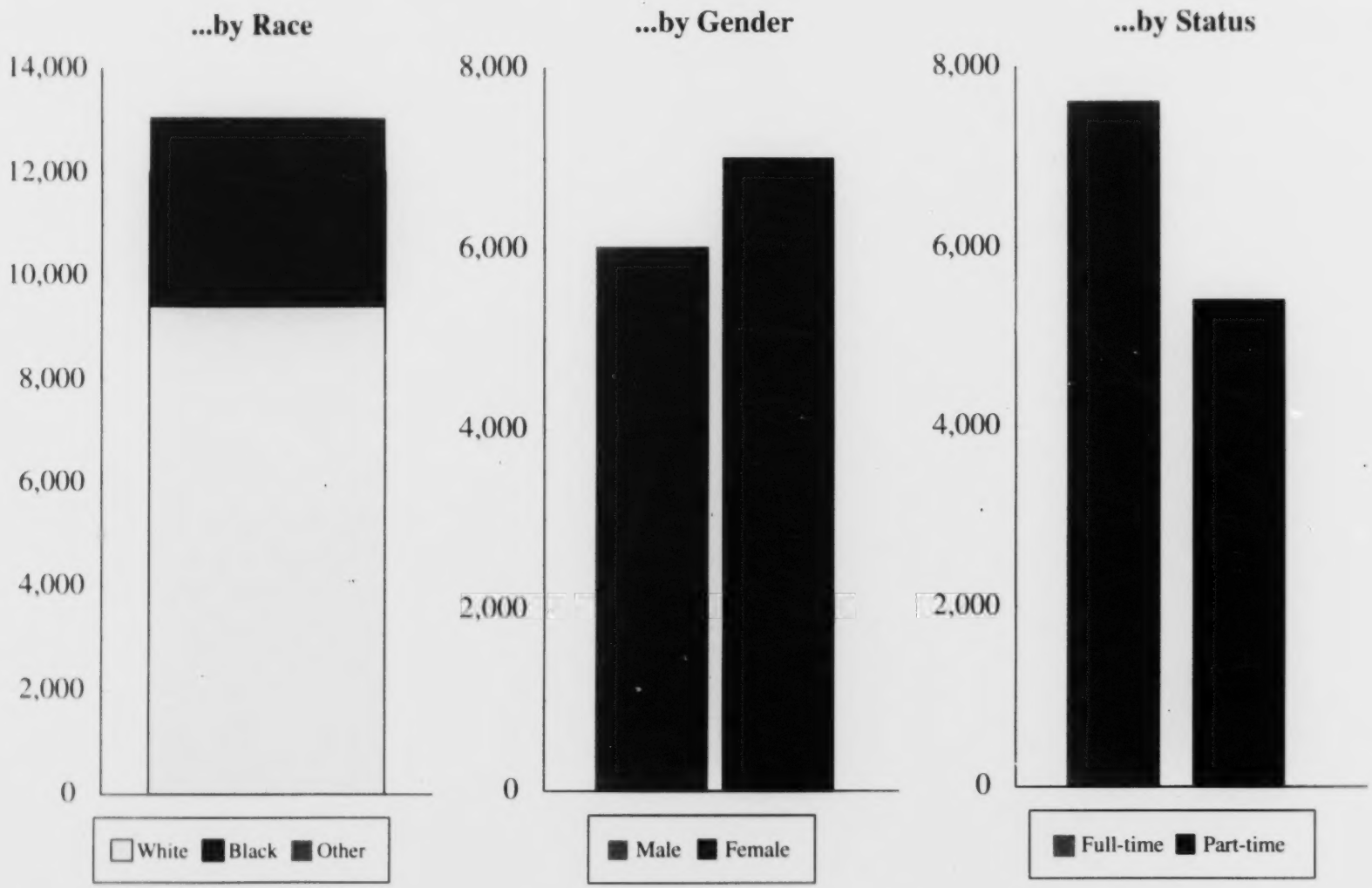
## Four-Year Institutions




Source: SCHEV 1994 Fall Headcount Datafile

# 1994 First-Time Freshmen

## Two-Year Institutions




28

Source: SCHEV Fall 1994 Headcount DataFile



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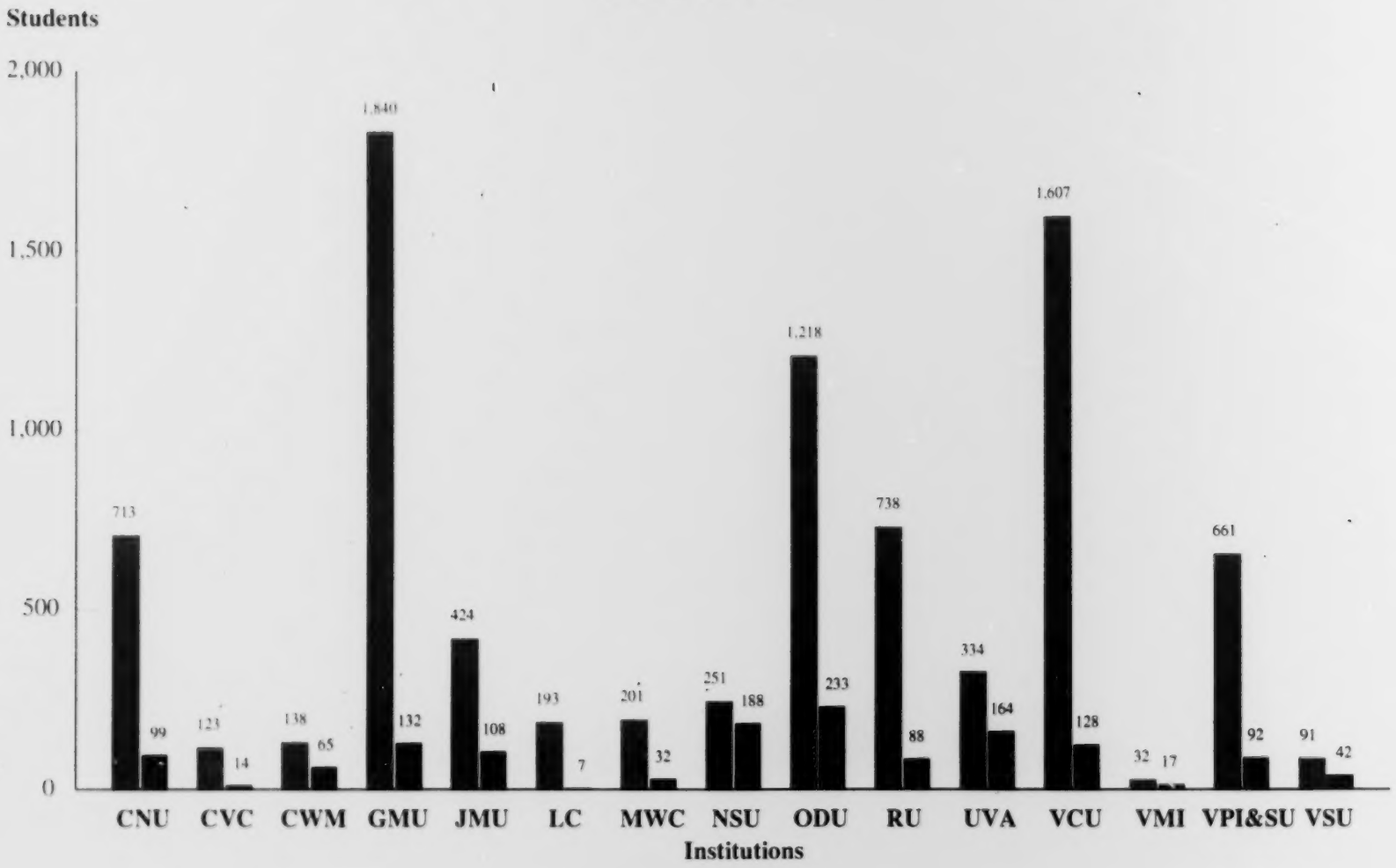
# Who enters?

## 1994 Entering Transfer Students Profile

# Entering Transfer Students by Domicile
# Fall 1994

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Source: SCHEV Fall 1994 Headcout Datafile

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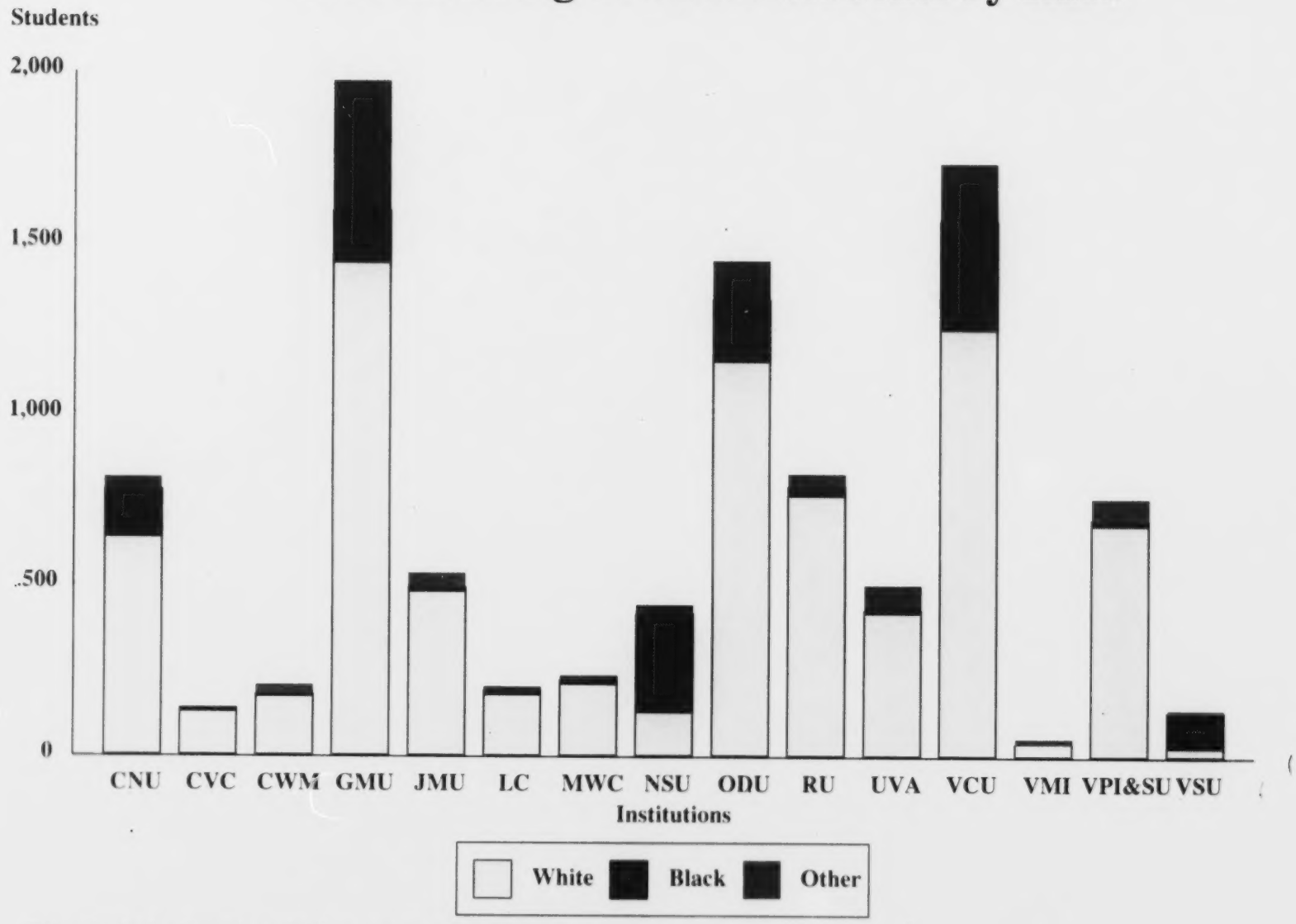
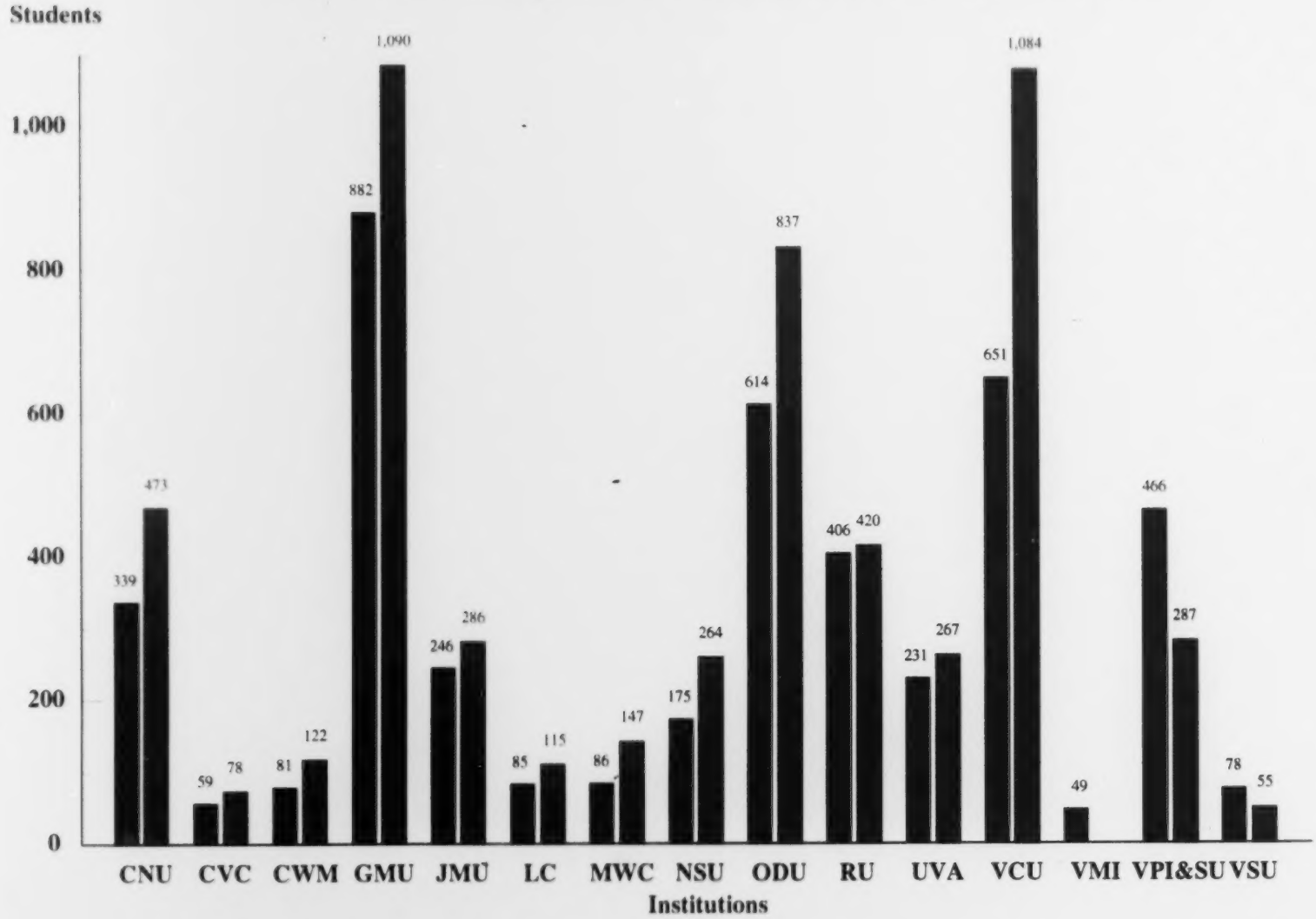
# 1994 Entering Transfer Students by Race




Other includes American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic

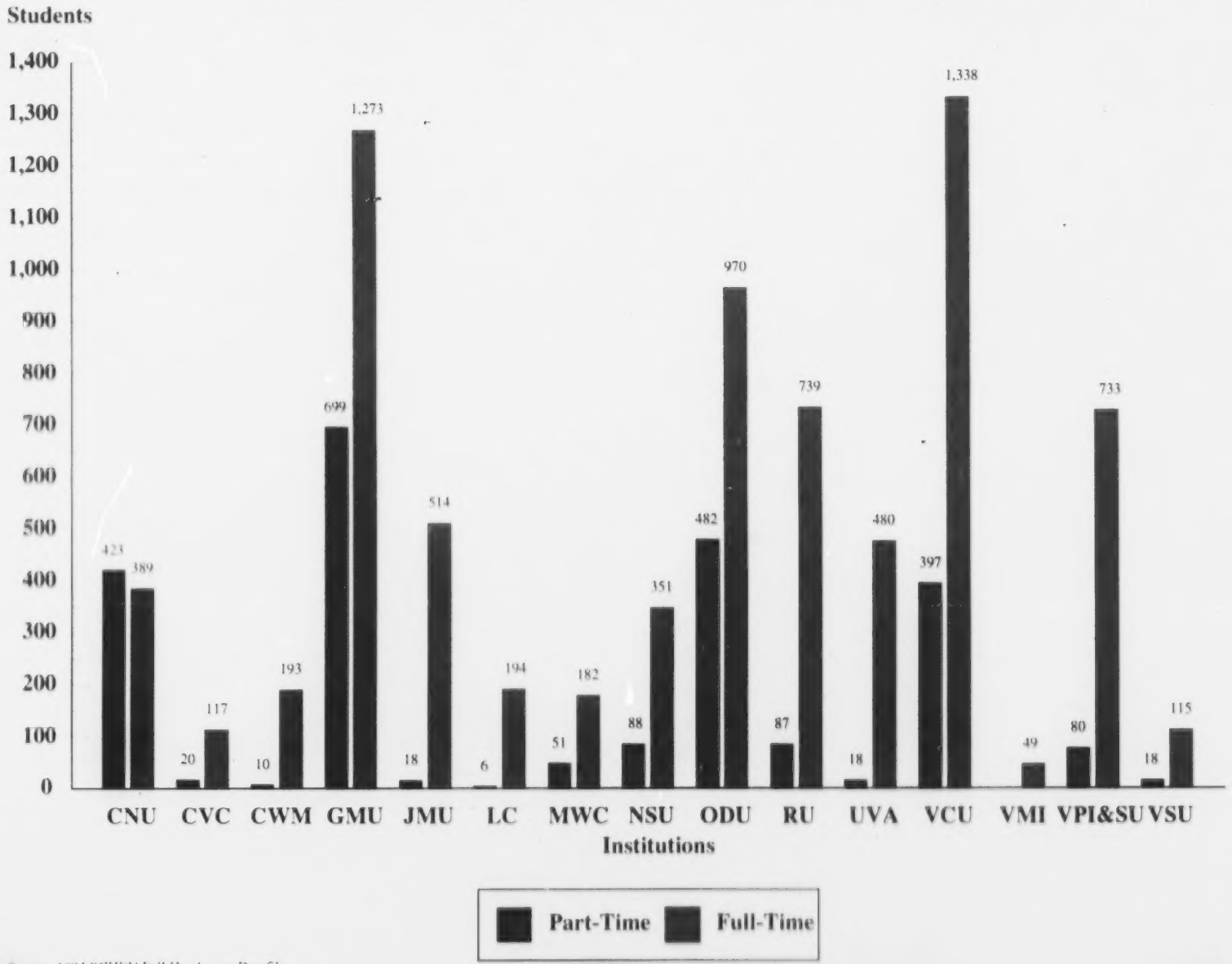
Source: 1994 SCHEV Fall Headcount Datafile

# 1994 Entering Transfer Students by Gender




Source: 1994 SCHEV Fall Headcount Datafile

# 1994 Entering Transfer Students by Status

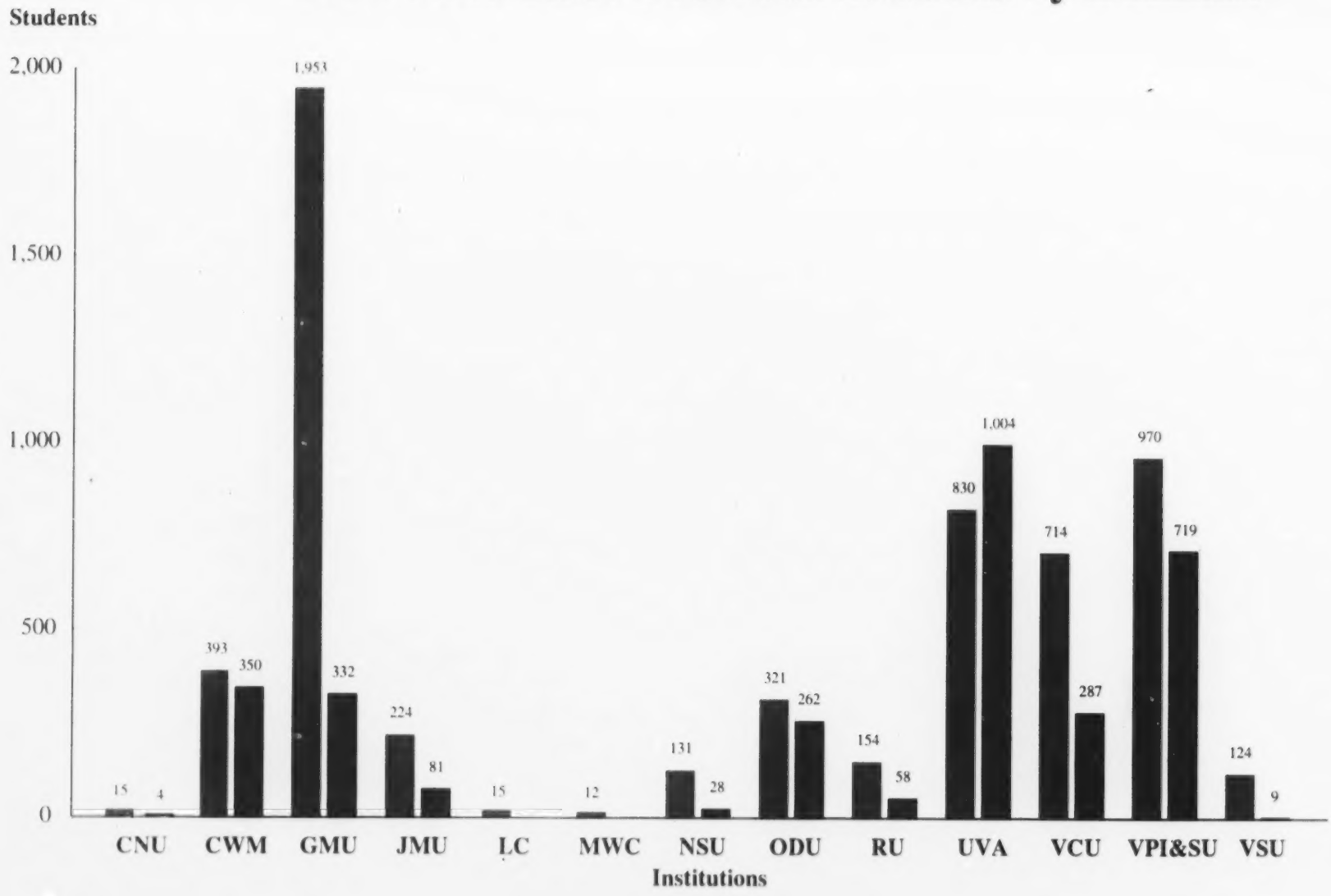



Source: 1994 SCHEV Fall Headcount Datafile

# Who enters?

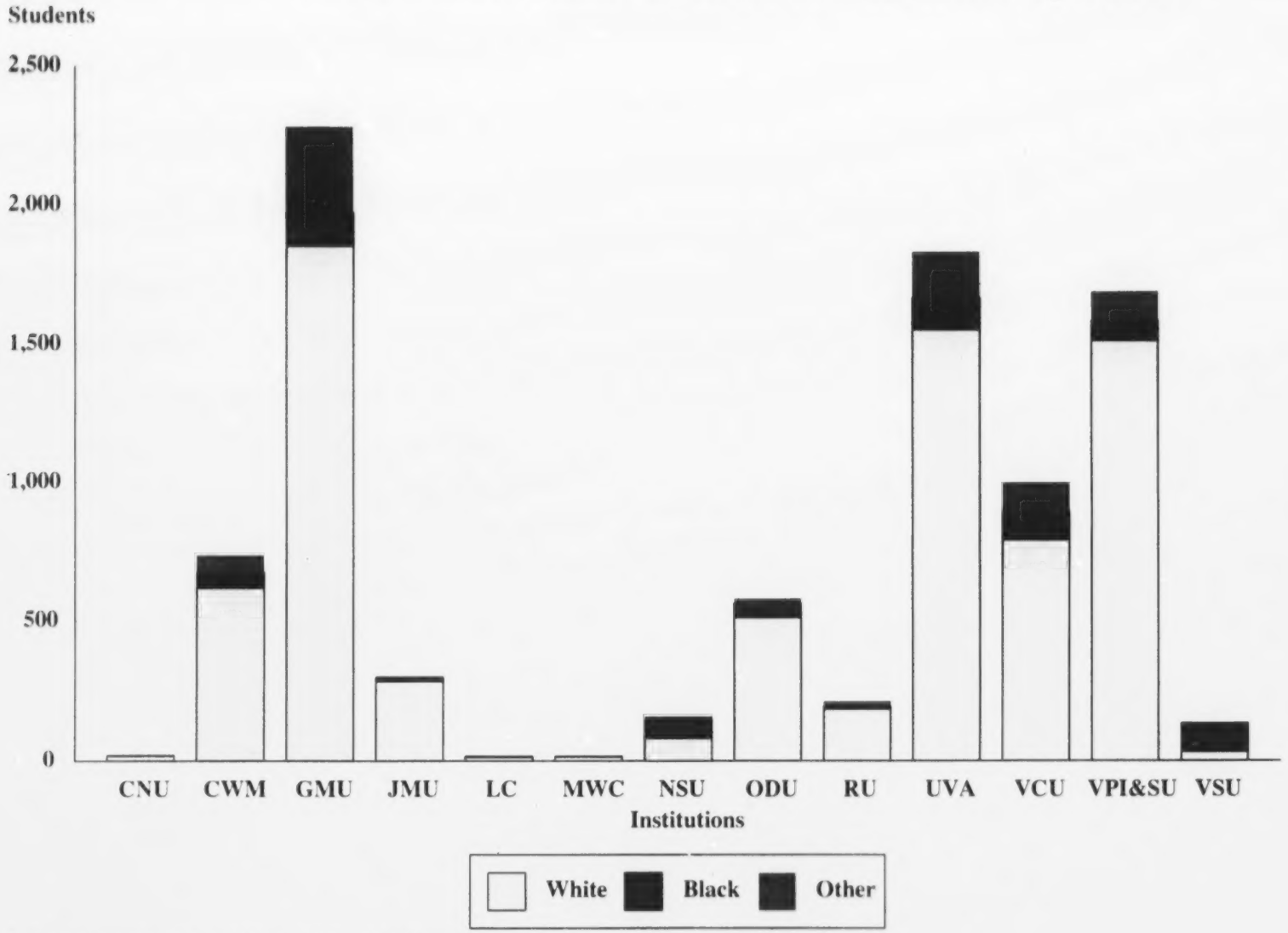
## 1994 First-Time Graduate Students Profile

# 1994 First-Time Graduate Students by Domicile




Source: SCHEV Fall 1994 Headcount Dataset

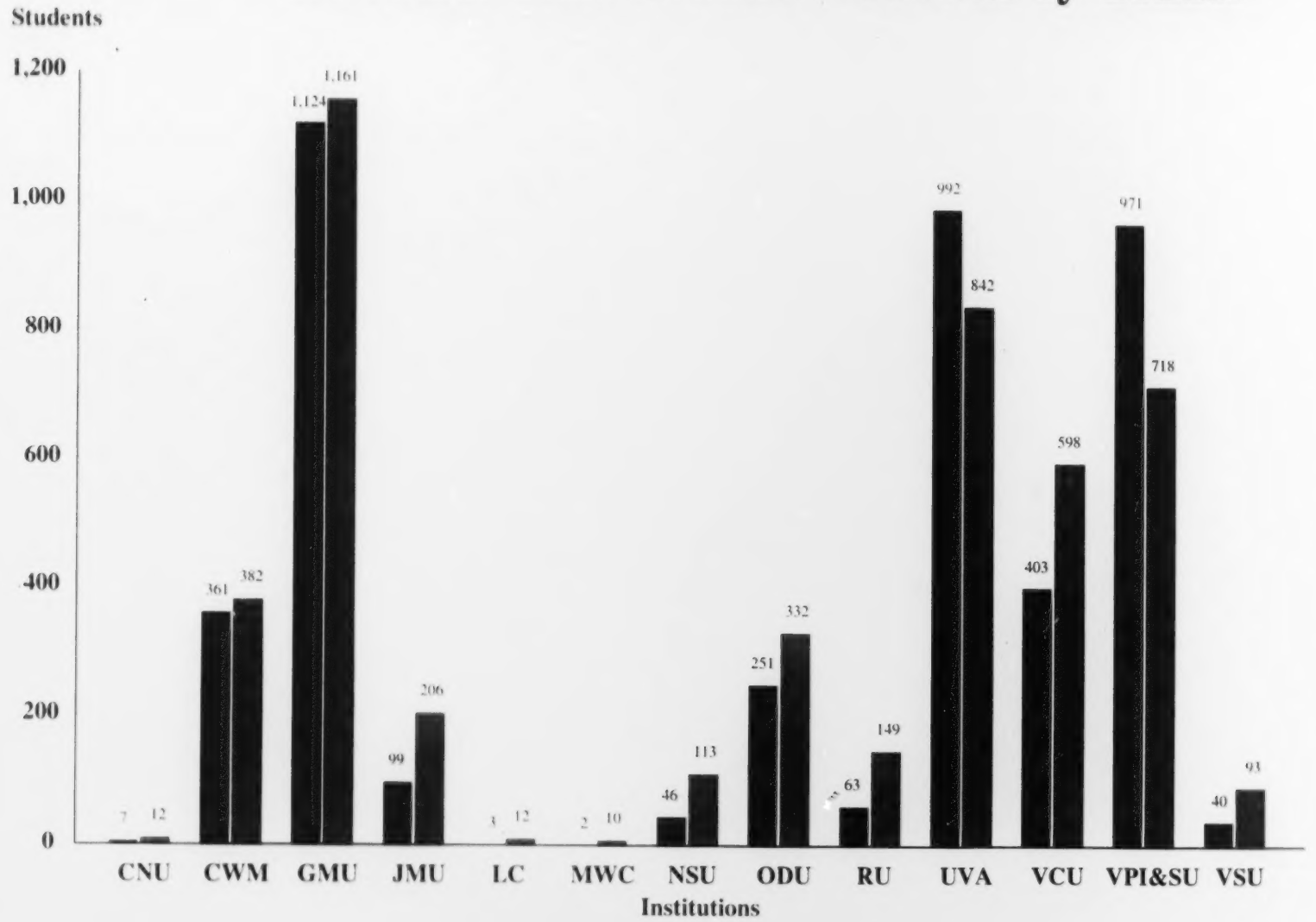
# 1994 First-Time Graduate Students by Race




*-Other includes Am. Indian, Asian, and Hispanic

Source: 1994 SCHEV Fall Headcount Datafile

# 1994 First-Time Graduate Students by Gender

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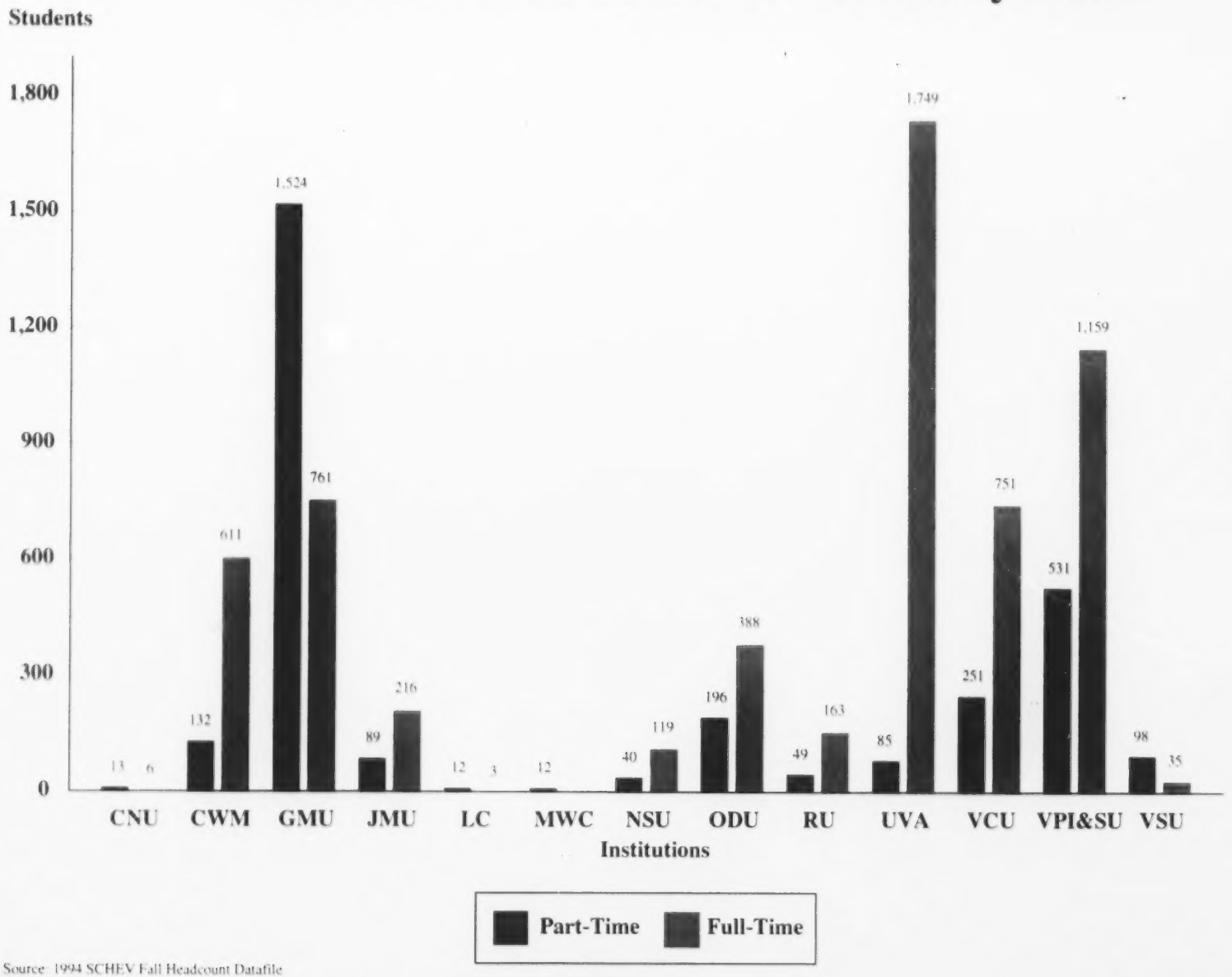
Source: 1994 SCHEV Fall Headcount Datafile

# 1994 First-Time Graduate Students by Status




Source: 1994 SCHEV Fall Headcount Datafile

# Virginia's Public Colleges and Universities:

# Who progresses?

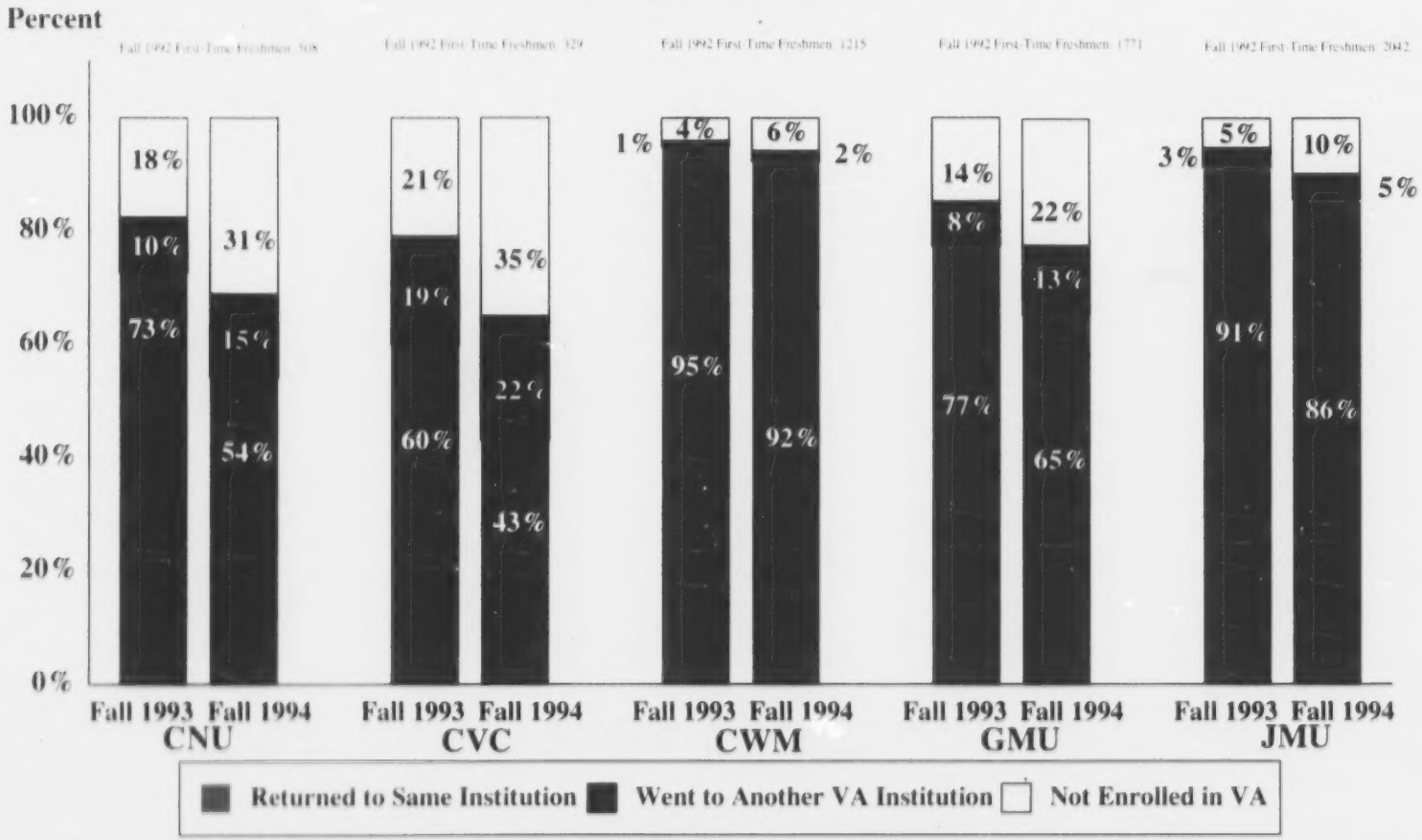
- Tracking the 1992 First-Time Freshman Class Through Fall 1994

# Notes on Academic Progression

The student who, right out of high school, enters a college, attends full time, and graduates four years later is a rarity on some campuses. On the following charts, we show, for students who entered each public college or university in Virginia in 1992, what they did until 1994. Some continued to attend the same institution, some transferred to another public or private Virginia college, and some dropped from sight. People in the last group may have stopped going to college, either permanently or temporarily, graduated from a two-year degree program, or gone to school out of state.

Some of the reasons students drop out of higher education are because they never intended to earn a degree, they have not succeeded academically, college is not now or never will be for them, they have financial problems, or their personal circumstances have changed. Students may also become discouraged if it takes them too long to earn the degree, either because they are not prepared academically and have to develop college-level skills and knowledge, the program is particularly long, they change majors, they take less than a full course schedule, they lose credits through transfer, key courses are not available, or they are poorly advised.

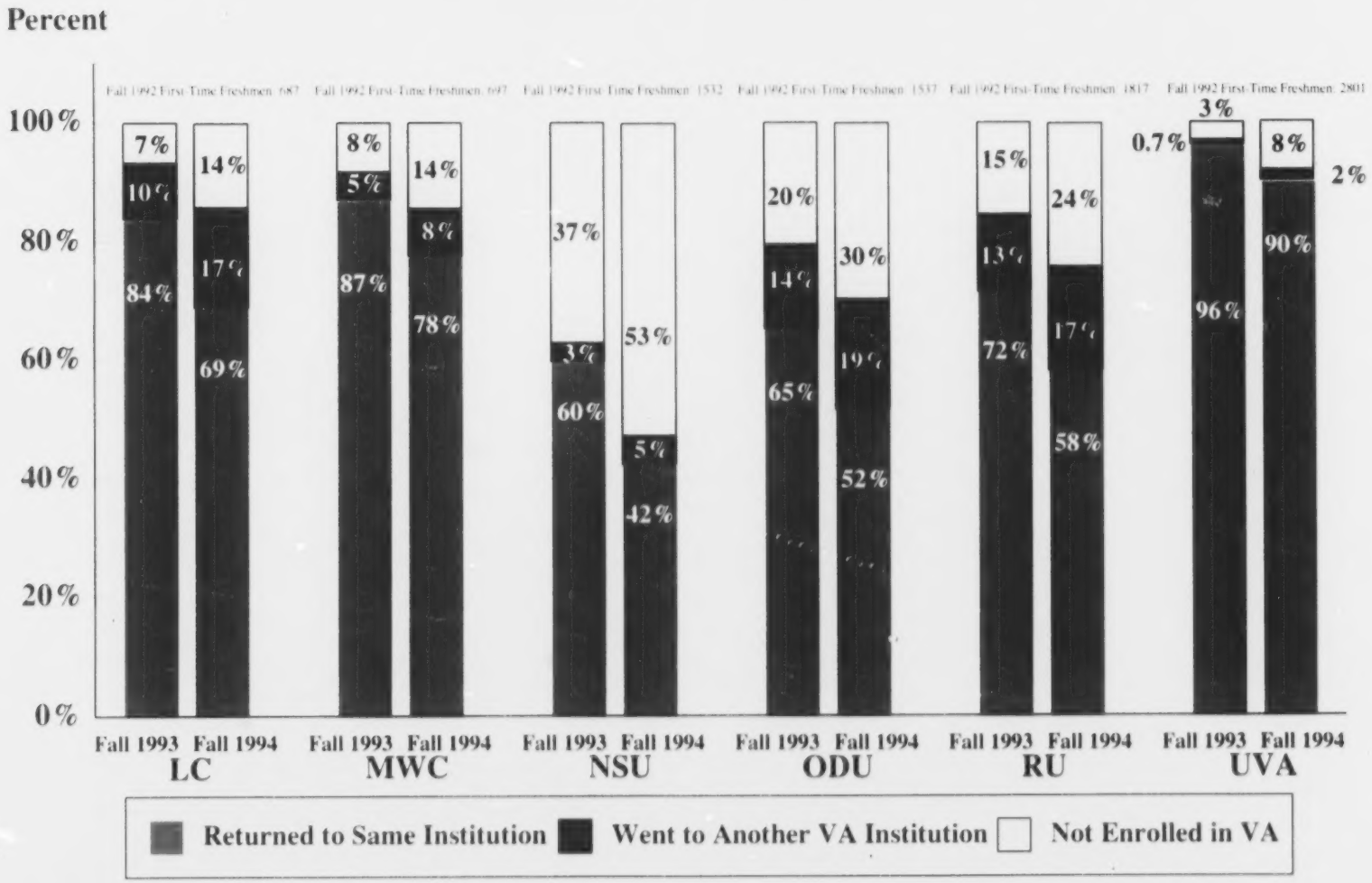
# Tracking the Class of Fall 1992 First-Time Freshmen Through Fall 1994




**Example: Of Christopher Newport University's 1992 entering freshman class, by**
**Fall 1993:** 73% returned to the same institution. **10% went to another VA institution.** **18% were not enrolled in VA.**
**Fall 1994:** 54% returned to the same institution. **15% went to another VA institution.** **31% were not enrolled in VA.**

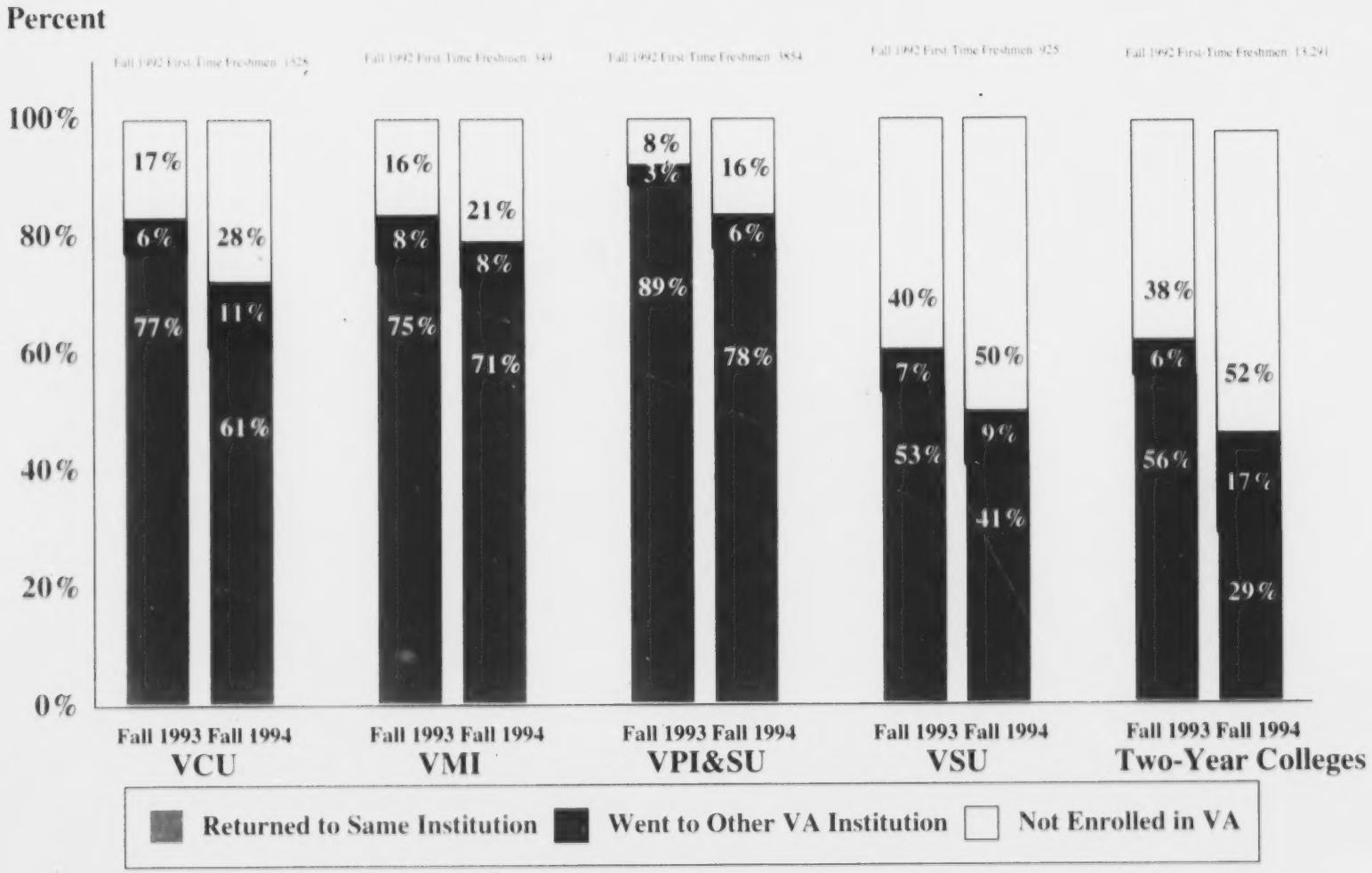
Source: SCHEV Fall 1992, 1993, 1994 Headcount File

# Tracking the Class of Fall 1992 First-Time Freshmen Through Fall 1994




Source: SCHEV Fall 1992, 1993, 1994 Headcount File

# Tracking the Class of Fall 1992 First-Time Freshmen Through Fall 1994




Source: SCHEV Fall 1992, 1993, 1994 Headcount File

# Virginia's Public Colleges and Universities:

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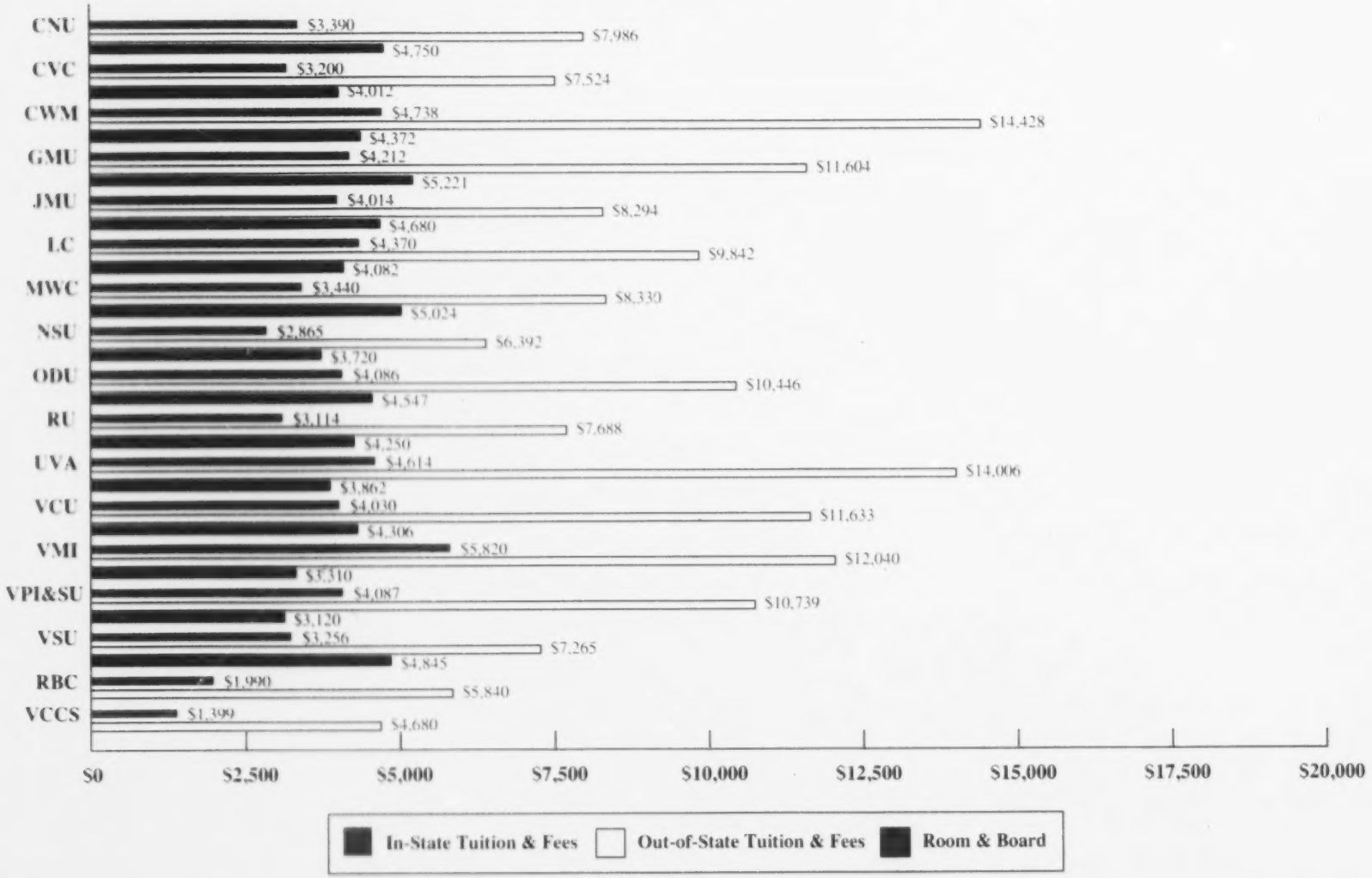
## Who pays?
## How much?

# Tuition, Fees and State Support

Public higher education in Virginia is supported primarily by two sources of funds: the state general fund (tax revenue) and student tuition and fees. The balance between the two has changed over time. In 1990, the state paid about two-thirds of the costs of educating a student, and most of the remaining third was paid through tuition and fees. In 1996, about half will come from the state, with students and their families picking up most of the other half. From 1990 to 1994, Virginia slipped from 29th in the nation in its support per student in 1990 to 43rd by 1994.

Tuition and fees always have been high in Virginia compared to those in other states. In recent years they have climbed higher as institutions have compensated for reduced state support. In 1995, charges for Virginia undergraduate students attending doctoral institutions, comprehensive four-year institutions, and community colleges ranked eighth, second, and 20th in the nation, respectively.

# Undergraduate Costs to Attend Virginia's State-Supported Colleges and Universities 1995-96

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Source: SCHEV 1995-96 T1/T2 Tuition and Fees



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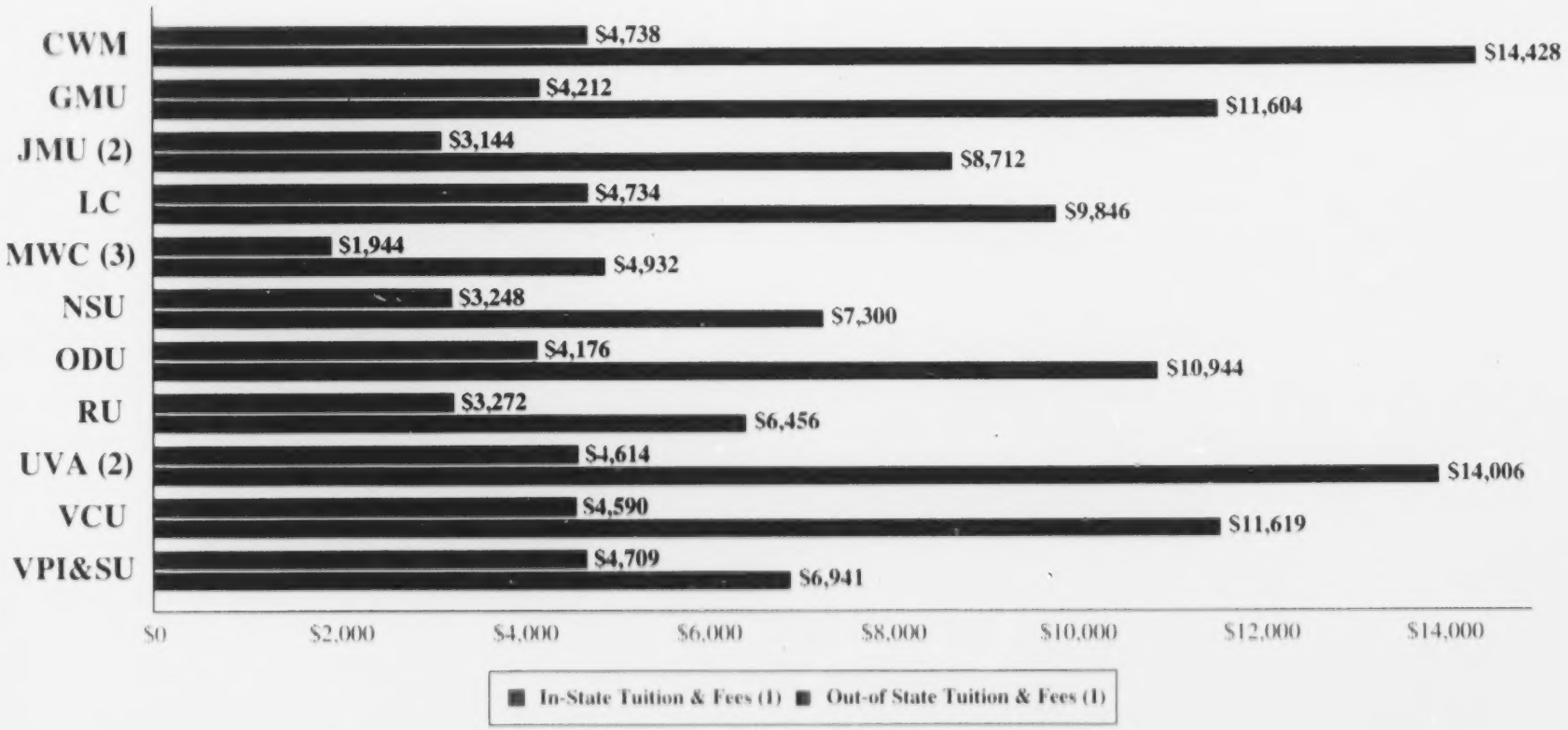
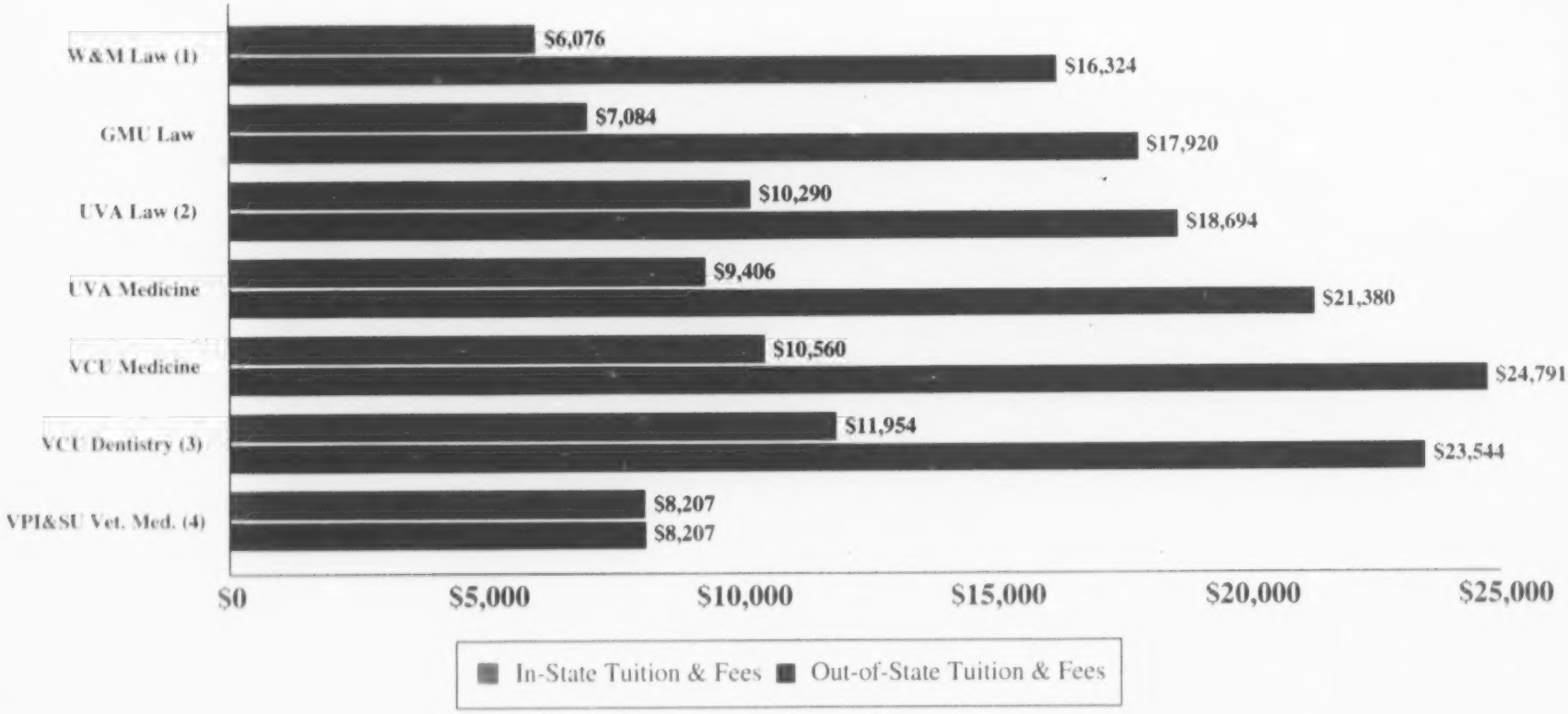
# Graduate Costs to Attend
# Virginia's State-Supported Colleges and Universities
## 1995-96




(1) All fees included are for general graduate students and thus exclude any special fees for specific curricula or special charges associated with dormitory living.
(2) Required fees vary by residency.
(3) Tuition calculated by multiplying the part-time rates of $108 (in-state) and $274 (out-of-state) per credit hour by nine for two semesters.

Source: SCHEV 1995-96 T1/T2 Tuition and Fees

# First-Professional Costs to Attend Virginia's State-Supported Colleges and Universities 1995-96




(1) Tuition included here is for first- and second-year law students. Tuition for third-year students is $3,962 (in-state) and $13,766 (out-of-state).

(2) Tuition included here is for entering law students. Tuition for continuing students is $7,980.

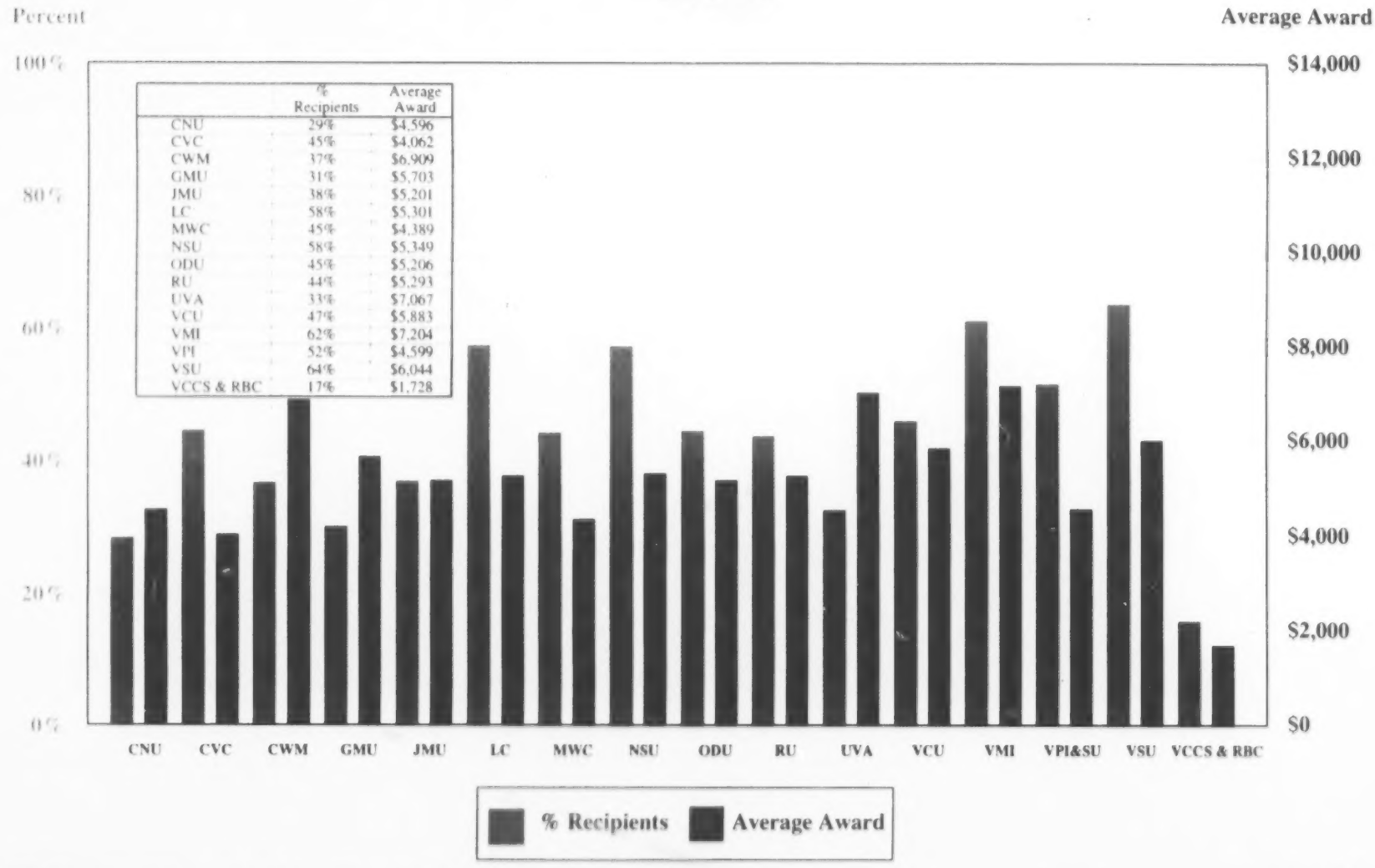
(3) Tuition and fees listed are for first-year dental students. Fees may vary by student level.

(4) Maryland pays Virginia a capitation fee of $15,000.

Source: SCHEV 1995-96 T1/T2 Tuition and Fees

# Average Award & Percentage of Undergraduate Students Receiving Financial Aid

## 1993-94

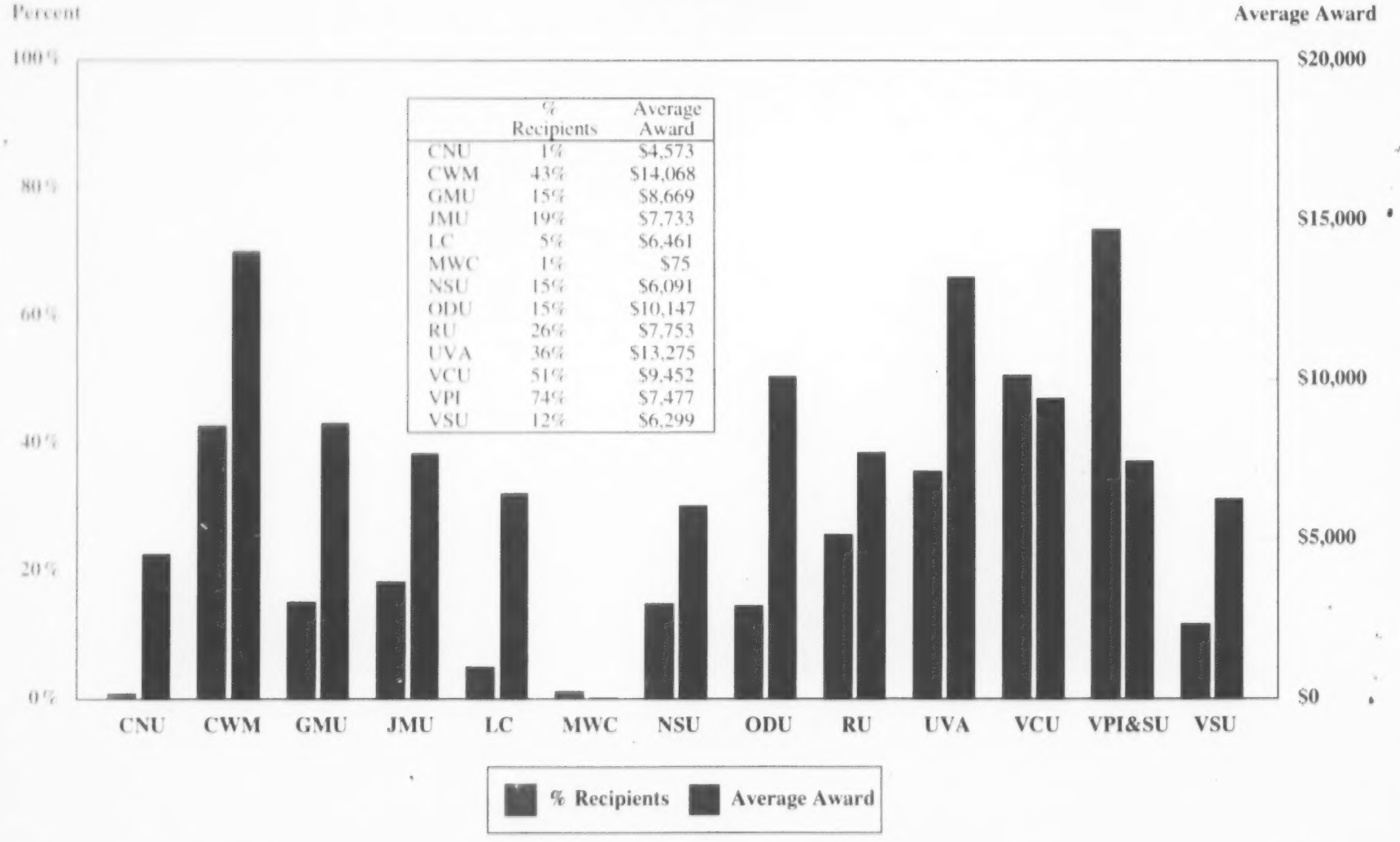



| | % Recipients | Average Award |
|---|---|---|
| CNU | 29% | $4,596 |
| CVC | 45% | $4,062 |
| CWM | 37% | $6,909 |
| GMU | 31% | $5,703 |
| JMU | 38% | $5,201 |
| LC | 58% | $5,301 |
| MWC | 45% | $4,389 |
| NSU | 58% | $5,349 |
| ODU | 45% | $5,206 |
| RU | 44% | $5,293 |
| UVA | 33% | $7,067 |
| VCU | 47% | $5,883 |
| VMI | 62% | $7,204 |
| VPI | 52% | $4,599 |
| VSU | 64% | $6,044 |
| VCCS & RBC | 17% | $1,728 |

Source: SCHEV 1993-94 Financial Aid & Annual Course Enrollment Data files

# Average Award & Percentage of Graduate and First-Professional Students Receiving Financial Aid

## 1993-94




| | % Recipients | Average Award |
|---|---|---|
| CNU | 1% | $4,573 |
| CWM | 43% | $14,068 |
| GMU | 15% | $8,669 |
| JMU | 19% | $7,733 |
| LC | 5% | $6,461 |
| MWC | 1% | $75 |
| NSU | 15% | $6,091 |
| ODU | 15% | $10,147 |
| RU | 26% | $7,753 |
| UVA | 36% | $13,275 |
| VCU | 51% | $9,452 |
| VPI | 74% | $7,477 |
| VSU | 12% | $6,299 |

Source: SCHEV 1993-94 Financial Aid & Annual Course Enrollment Data files

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# *The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia*

James Monroe Building
101 N. 14th St.
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 225-8137
FAX: (804) 225-2604
TDD: (804) 371-8017
Internet: landrum@schev.edu
World Wide Web: http://www.schev.edu

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